









## Intimations.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
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OF

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AND  
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OF

STERILIZED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the observations we made in our issue of Saturday, the 7th inst., referring to the scandalously insufficient arrangements made by the local Government to grapple with the difficulties presented by the sudden appearance of cholera in the waters of the Colony, have not been seen on barren ground.

In the course of other remarks we then said:—Without pursuing the subject further, we would suggest to His Excellency the Governor that several of the so-called urgent works now in progress in this island might, without serious detriment to the public interests, be temporarily suspended, so as to enable "the honourable the Surveyor General" to devote a small portion of his gigantic intellect and unparalleled energy to the erection on Stonecutters Island of a suitable hospital for the reception of all persons suffering from any infectious disease of a malignant type. The necessity for such a hospital is so apparent that arguments on its behalf are not called for. We blame the Government for not having foreseen this contingency, and for not having taken the requisite preparations. The *Douglas*, with one case of cholera on board, was ordered into quarantine yesterday, and for the next ten days the whole of the officers and crew will practically be prisoners in the midst of disease. Why could not the suffering man have been at once conveyed to a hospital on Stonecutters Island? This would have enabled the steamer, under undergoing the usual examination and taking the customary precautions, to pursue her avocations after a lapse of two or three days. Some high officer of the Hongkong Government has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in not, after our cholera experience last year, making ample preparations to deal with similar difficulties. Who that officer is, we neither know nor care. The interests of this Colony appear to have been shamefully neglected in this matter; we, and the community at large, look to Governor Bowen to see that our well-grounded complaints are removed without loss of time. If cholera is admitted into Hongkong through the culpable neglect of the Government authorities, a very grave responsibility will undoubtedly rest on the Head of the Executive.

In justice it must be admitted that as soon as the emergency arose, the Government, according to the lights of His Excellency's advisers, lost very little time in making what was presumed to be the best possible arrangements under the circumstances. A commencement was quickly made in the construction of matcheds on Stonecutters Island for the accommodation of patients, and military tents were borrowed from His Excellency the Major General Commanding and erected without loss of time. Truly enough these measures were altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of what was unquestionably a most serious crisis; still it may be fairly conceded that the Government showed itself amenable to reason, and ready to do all within its power in what was considered best for the public interests.

It is openly stated—and we exceedingly regret that any grounds should exist for such a statement—that Sir George Bowen is fast degenerating into a mere puppet in the hands of a select coterie of his advisers. His Excellency is openly censured for leaving so much power in the hands of his subordinates, and it is broadly hinted that he would better study his own official reputation and the interests of the Colony by personally devoting a little more of his time and attention to the duties of his high and responsible position, instead of leaving the entire control of the machine of government to the Colonial Secretary, and his mightiness "the honourable the Surveyor-General." Sir George Bowen will know how far these public rebukes are justified; we have done our duty in pointing out that His Excellency's popularity is rapidly on the decline, not merely with one party, but in every section of our cosmopolitan community. As pointed out, the Government displayed laudable energy in borrowing tents and in proceeding with the construction of matcheds on Stonecutters Island—after we had called attention to the deficiencies in the hospital accommodation on that convenient quarantine refuge. By good

fortune the cholera has not proved a dangerous visitant, although several lives have been lost—perhaps recklessly thrown away—but had it proved epidemic, as might easily have been the case, who shall say that the Hongkong Government would not have been blamed, and justly blamed for the incompleteness of their arrangements to enable them to fairly grapple with the difficulties of the position? We consider that Governor Bowen has been most unfairly treated by his immediate advisers; he is a comparative stranger in Hongkong and could have very little, if any, experience of our cholera visitations. Why, we ask, was His Excellency not apprised of our previous experiences and of the measures then adopted, so that he could form his own judgment, and decide what under all circumstances was the best course to pursue? We ask, but we ask in vain, and we may wait till doomsday before we receive a reply. However, we repeat, what we stated on Saturday, that some high officer of the government is responsible for the disgraceful lack of accommodation on Stonecutters Island for the unfortunate persons from the quarantined steamers *Dali* and *Douglas*, when these vessels were first sent across the harbour—and we say that the responsible officer is Mr. J. M. Price, "the honourable the Surveyor-General."

Last year when we were visited by cholera, several excellent wooden and mat buildings were constructed on Stonecutters Island, buildings specially designed for patients suffering from this dangerous disease, and containing ample accommodation, not merely for purposes of segregation, but for the proper treatment of those infected. Previous to last year the turrets and other portions of the old convict prison had been utilised. A few months ago, prior to the arrival of Sir George Bowen, Mr. J. M. Price took it upon himself to order the demolition of these useful structures. Why the Surveyor General, who had only recently arrived from England, so hastily demolished all traces of the good work accomplished by his *locum tenens*, leaving the colony practically at the mercy of any infectious disease, we are not in a position to state authoritatively. Perhaps it was to serve selfish personal interests, perhaps to lead up to his own aggrandisement, perchance to save the Government the expense of paying the watchman's wages. Whatever Mr. Price's ideas may have been, it is positively certain that without any apparent justifiable reason he caused these useful buildings to be demolished, without providing anything in the shape of a suitable substitute. His Excellency the Governor is respectfully invited to thoroughly investigate the truth of these assertions. As to the extent of Mr. Price's culpability we would rather not venture an opinion; we leave the Government and the public to form their own ideas. Fortunately the present plague of cholera has not been a severe one; but deaths unhappily have occurred, and how far the Hongkong Government is responsible for these deaths is a matter for after consideration.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANYBODY can tell you what to put in a newspaper; but the real problem is what to leave out.

"Good morning, Fred," said Brown; "how is your wife? Better, I hope?" "Yes," replied Fred; "better, but not out of danger. The doctor calls regularly every day."

SAYS the *Nishi China Advertiser* of the 9th inst.—The *Takaka Maru*, we are glad to hear, came off during last night's flood tide, and is now at Woosung. She will most likely leave on her voyage to Japan to-day.

NEW YORK City has two thousand rag-pickers, whose collections are valued at £150,000 per year, while the hand-carts engaged in the same business gather £600,000 worth. The entire rag trade of the country reaches about £5,000,000 annually.

THE following weather telegram, received from Manila at 5.15 p.m., was courteously forwarded to us by the Harbour Master yesterday evening:—"The typhoon announced yesterday travels very slowly, the given direction seems to be of great diameter; it is, however, to the North of Luzon."

THE *Hogo News* of the 16th ult. says:—We have been informed upon good authority that, unless heavy weather is experienced, there is every probability the *Sumida Maru* will be safely removed from her present perilous position. There are, we understand, three bulkheads in the vessel, the forward one alone being injured, and the holes in the steamer's bottom are all in the forward compartment. The damaged bulkhead and the injuries to the bottom have been temporarily repaired, and pumping to free the vessel from water was to have been commenced yesterday. So far the weather has been very favourable, and as there is an abundance of hand material and labour, the chances of saving the *Sumida Maru* are apparently much better than was at first anticipated. As regards the cargo, also, satisfactory operations have been attended with considerable success, the flat taken by the steamer keeping a good deal of the sugar, of which the cargo was chiefly composed, out of reach of the water.

A LAWYER who climbs upon a chair after a law-book gets a little higher in order that he may get a little lore.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Japanese paper in Korea says that communication between Jinsen and Seoul is impeded by the recent regulations, making liable to a fine Japanese who are out of treaty limits. Next September passports will be easily obtainable, and then the inconvenience will cease.

WE read that vaccination has been introduced among the Koreans, but so many rumours have been circulated discrediting the operation, that the Governor General of Jemado has found it expedient to issue a notification advising the people to take advantage of this valuable protection against the scourge of small pox.

IT may be information to some of our readers to learn that the House of Commons has voted on questions relating to Mr. Bradlaugh on no fewer than eleven occasions, while his case has been before the law courts in one shape or another twice as many times. This is the sort of thing that turns men into martyrs, and gains them friends from the ranks of their enemies.

THE correspondent of a Japanese journal, who is at Fusan, writes that a Chinese officer, accompanied by four Chinese and two Koreans, arrived there on the 27th ultimo, having made the journey overland from Seoul to Tonal Fu. The object of the trip was to examine the interesting country for purposes of trade, and after making a map the officer will return. The telegraph station is to be in Nishino-machi, in the Fusan settlement, and the cables will run from Yobuko, in Hizen, via the islands of Iki and Tsushima.

"If you love me I love you, no knife can cut our love in two," sang a young coachman in Connecticut to his adored one, the daughter of the Governor. The passion had sprung up while the fair damsel was teaching the amorous Jehu to read and write. The pair were secretly married, and when the circumstance leaked out the old Governor disowned his daughter and cast her forth for ever. Still she had the man she loved, and it will naturally be concluded that they lived happily ever afterwards. But they did nothing of the kind. He started a livery stable, and succeeded well. She developed a temper, and did not succeed at all, except in getting a divorce. The moral of this story "lies in the application of it."

HERE are a few questions and answers from a recent competitive examination in England. The report is claimed to be official. All the answers were not given by the same individual, but all were by young men supposed to be educated: A student was asked, "Who was Esau?" His reply was, "Esau was a man who wrote fables, and sold the copyright to a publisher for a bottle of port." Another student was asked to give some account of Volsey. His reply was, "Volsey was a famous general who fought in the Crimean war, and who, after being defeated several times, said to Cromwell, 'Ah, if I had only served you as you have served me, I would not have been deserted in my old age.'" "What was the Star Chamber?" Answer: "An astronomer's room." "What was meant by the 'year of Jubilee'?" Answer: "Leap-year." "What was the 'Bronze Age'?" Answer: "When the new pennies became current coin of the realm." "What are the 'Letters of Junius'?" Answer: "Letters written in the month of June." "What is the Age of Reason?" Answer: "The time that has elapsed since the person of that name was born."

THE following appears in the *Yokan Gazette*, under the heading "Occasional Notes":—"It can truly be said that Korea has no longer any claim to the title of Hermit Kingdom. The government of Korea have now made treaties with several of the powers; and in order to place herself on a good commercial footing has organized a maritime customs service which like its sister service in China is to be under the direct management of foreigners. If the employment of foreigners in the Korean customs service is attended with anything like the success which has marked the career of China's maritime customs service (and we have no reason for doubt on this point) then Korea will be able to vie with her Chinese neighbour in the regard to European nations. Mr. P. G. von Mollendorff has, it is now transpired, made suitable arrangements for the employment of Europeans in his Majesty's customs service in the face of great difficulties, and about twenty gentlemen forming the first of the staff were landed at Jemchuan (the port of Seoul) the capital) a few days ago. A few others are, we understand, engaged to go over shortly, and within twelve months from now it is anticipated that in Korean ports may be found steamers and sailing vessels of all nationalities loading and discharging valuable cargoes, to say nothing of passengers. It is a remarkable fact that the overtures of Messrs. Tong Kung Sing and Tong Mow Choo, of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, to make some considerable loans to the Korean Government have been studiously rejected; perhaps the wisdom of such refusals will before long be apparent. One thing seems probable, and it is this, that as Korea has a customs service worked by Europeans and has made reasonable treaties with influential powers, she will not long require to be under the wing of China; she will find other nations besides China ready to lend her any pecuniary assistance she may require, and on reasonable terms. Money is considered to be the sinews of war, as it also is of trade; and granting that Korea has her coffers fairly well filled, she ought to go ahead. She has fortunately before her the results, good and bad, of foreign intercourse with China and Japan; and it is to be hoped that her government will steer a course clear of many unwise actions and short-sighted strokes of policy which have done so much to check the trade of this country and to hamper that of China, which latter, great as it is, might be further developed.

THE SING TSUNG, a fishmonger, charged before Captain Thomson last Wednesday with piratically attacking Lo Ahing's junk and plundering the same to the extent of \$200 worth of goods, in conjunction with others not in custody, was discharged this morning, the witnesses in the case having failed to appear.

EDWARD KELLY, of England, an unemployed steward, was brought before Mr. Woodhouse this morning on a charge of being drunk and not paying vehicle hire yesterday. U Alap, a ricksha coolie, stated that at 8 p.m. yesterday the defendant engaged his two-wheeler when he took him from the barracks to the Stag Hotel. The prisoner told him to wait and came out at 9.30 when he wanted to engage another conveyance, but he would not let him do so. Kelly owes him 20 cents for the trip and the time he waited. A Punjaabee testified to seeing the defendant in a condition which was described as "beastly drunk." His worship ordered the steward to ante up his vehicle hire and then sent him about his business, which was certainly a very light sentence.

YET another revolver victim. Really some people seem to play with firearms as though they were harmless toys for children. We read that a few weeks ago several friends assembled at a dinner party at Bristol. One person very foolishly introduced a revolver, which was examined by the company and declared not to be loaded. Unfortunately one chamber in the six happened to contain a ball cartridge, and after the trigger had been snapped several times this chamber came round in its turn. The trigger was then snapped by a lady, and the ball entered a gentleman's head, killing him dead on the spot. The circumstance was, of course, purely accidental, but who ever heard of a gun or pistol accident that was not. People who are habitually cautious seem to be thoroughly reckless when firearms are introduced, and so it will be, we fear, to the end of the chapter.

THERE would appear to be troublesome Portuguese consuls in other places besides Hongkong. In a recent number of the *Hawaiian Gazette*, a correspondent, who signs himself "Business Man" puts the following pertinent queries:—"Where is the office of the Portuguese Consul? What are his office hours? Where is the printed announcement in Portuguese or English, of his location and hours? Where is the notification, either in Portuguese or English, of the location of the printing of an upstairs room without any external indication comprise the entire duties of a consul? If the gentleman is too much engaged to attend at the office, or too economical to have a board written, would it not be advisable to ship a Portuguese, say at \$10 per month, to stand outside of the consular closed portal of the consulate, and drive away the unfortunate women, many of whom we see daily, encumbered with children and laden down with household appendages, sitting for hours in the blazing hot sun, on the side-walk and door-steps of Merchant street, patiently waiting for the man who should be there."

"A WOMAN" writes to the *Times*, to ask that as women have their say on women's dress, and decide automatically what is or is not "rational dress," a lady may be permitted "to represent that men's costume is by no means perfect, and admits of much improvement as regards health, convenience, and grace." The writer says:—"It is rather difficult to speak out plainly enough to substantiate my assertion as to the first point; but doctors will testify that there has been a great increase of late among young men of liver and kidney disease, not to speak of other delicate parts. This is owing, I believe, to the fashion which has prevailed of small cut-away coats, leaving loins and stomach unwrapped, save by the tight and often thin trousers. Older men frequently suffer from chill taken from sitting on damp seats or cold stone, from which a woman would be protected by her more voluminous garments. The absurdity of the open coat and waistcoat, turned back just where the throat and chest needs covering, is more generally recognised. . . . The large expanse of starched shirt front, held together, perhaps, with but one small stud, is ridiculous in every way. It is a sham, for most, if not all, wearers supplement its deficiency by a warm vest below, which cannot, however, quite exclude a searching wind or keen night air, after leaving a warm room, from reaching the lungs. . . . We come now to the crucial garment so recommended for women's imitation—trousers. If these be so adapted to allow the free use of the limbs, how is it that men wear knickerbockers for bicycling, rowing, running, and climbing? I once heard a gentleman, who had been to a fancy ball in hose and silk stockings, exclaim, 'How jolly it is to dance without trousers.' I suppose he found they interfered freedom of action. The chief difference between man's dress and woman's is—the principle of suspension. The former uses braces, and hangs all the weight on the shoulders; the latter uses corsets and suspends from the waist. Braces would not do for women; they would cut and pain the delicate flesh of the breasts. Do they suit men? Is it not curious that in a belt active exercises they are discarded and a belt substituted? I can easily imagine many inconveniences attending their use; but content myself with suggesting the question. I have said nothing about the grace of men's dress—everyone must allow it might be more ornamental. No one who has ever seen a stout elderly man without his coat can help shuddering at the thought of a matron, stout and elderly, clad in the dual garment, with only a full round the waistband of the victorious trousers, valuable to the morphologist as showing the course of evolution. Men and women are structurally different in make and physical constitution. I am so benighted as to think their dress should also differ to suit their needs. I could say somewhat in defence of the use (not the abuse) of the abhorred corset, but I prefer begging men to perfect their own costume before attacking the dress worn by one still calling herself a woman."

NO fresh cases of cholera have been reported from the quarantine station. The cases of diarrhoea and cholera reported from the *Dali* yesterday have greatly improved.

THE river steamer *Spark*, lately purchased from the Steamship Company by a well known firm in Haiphong, has recently undergone an overhaul at the Cosmopolitan Dock, and was tried yesterday with most satisfactory results. She is expected to attain a speed of about nine knots. The *Spark* will leave for Haiphong in a few days, and she will no doubt prove a most suitable craft for the river traffic between that port and Hanoi.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Namdinh that the French troops there are bombarded and attacked by the enemy almost every night. Their lives are most trying owing to these incessant harassing attacks. Dysentery unfortunately prevails to a great extent amongst the soldiers, principally owing to their drinking the river water which is very muddy and impure. No other water can be obtained without sending to Elephant Mountain, a distance of 15 hours by steam launch. When our correspondent wrote reinforcements were daily expected.

A PROJECT is on foot to perpetuate the memory of Sir Arthur Kennedy, lately deceased, who was once Governor of Hongkong, by the erection of a public statue or other suitable memorial in this colony. The notion is a praiseworthy one, and we wish the movement every success. Has it never struck any of our leaders of public opinion and leading citizens that it would be a graceful act on the part of the community to recognise in some way or other the sterling abilities and eminent public services of the late Sir John Smale? It is positively certain that the late Chief Justice was the most eminent servant of the Government that has yet set foot in this island, and his services in the interests of the public and in the cause of humanity and civilisation stand without a parallel in the modern history of the Far East. Truly enough such a man has an undying fame in the glory of his actions; still Hongkong has certainly been shabby over the memory of the kindly-hearted Chief Justice whose associations with Hongkong form one of the brightest pages in its history.

FROM a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that a public meeting of residents in this colony will be held in the City Hall on the afternoon of Saturday next at 3 o'clock, under the presidency of Sir George Phillips, to consider the advisability of honouring the memory of an esteemed ruler in this colony, the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, by the erection of a statue or other memorial. The movement, inaugurated by a number of admirers of the deceased ex-governor, has been most cordially supported by all classes of the community, the Chinese especially showing themselves warmly in favor of the project. Sir Arthur Kennedy was almost universally esteemed during his residence in Hongkong, and although opinions may differ as to his success as a Governor and to his political abilities, it must be conceded on all sides that he was a true man, a thorough gentleman, and a faithful and devoted servant of the British Government. It is such men that nations delight to honor, and we hope to shortly see a statue of "Good Sir Arthur" erected in a prominent position in the colony, to perpetuate his memory and to show how a commercial community can appreciate the many excellent qualities which gained him respect and esteem wherever he went.

## SUPREME COURT.

(Before His Lordship the Hon. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS.)  
July 11th, 1883.

LOURIEO v. ROZARIO, (CLUB LUSITANO).  
Messrs. O'Malley and Francis appeared for the plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Brecken, Wotton and Deacon; and Mr. McKean for the defence, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson.

This was a case in which the plaintiff, Mr. J. Lourieo, the Portuguese Consul-General at the port, sued the defendants (comprising the general committee of the Club for wrongful expulsion from the Lusitano Club, on July 14th 1882, of which club the plaintiff was then a member. As suggested by the Chief Justice, the particular reasons for the plaintiff's expulsion were not discussed at this hearing of the matter. Mr. Francis, in opening the case for the plaintiff, questioned the right of the Club to expel Mr. Lourieo upon the grounds that the meeting at which the plaintiff had been expelled was an informal one, as due notice had not been given in accordance with the statutes of the club, as originated in 1866. The notice, he argued, was issued on the 13th of July, 1882, for a meeting to be held on the 14th of July 1882, in lieu of the requisite three days' notice of meeting being given. That the plaintiff was not aware of the nature of the proceedings to be held at that meeting, and that they were not made known to the plaintiff, and that as a member of that club he had not been heard in his own defence at said meeting, and was not present. The learned Justice, from the cases of *Fisher v. Lane* and *Chancery Division Reports*, p. 343, and *Labouchere v. Lord Wharfedale*, and others, 19th Chancery Division Reports, p. 343, said:—"Mr. McKean, in opening the case for the defendants argued that the matter now at issue was one which did not come under the jurisdiction of the court, owing to the fact of the dissolution of the old club in 1877, and the formation of a new one at that time. The learned counsel for the defence in calling attention to the proprietary status of the club, said that the plaintiff had no proprietary interest in the institution whatsoever. His Lordship reserved decision upon this point. At this juncture the court adjourned for three days."

After fifteen minutes' rest, the court resumed. The learned Justice, after a brief recapitulation of the facts of the case, said:—"The question now before me is, whether any proprietary right was vested in members of the club, who only paid subscriptions. Addresses by the counsel on both sides followed, at the close of which His Lordship informed the litigants that he should reserve judgment."

A full report will appear in our next issue.

## JAPANESE PAPERS ON THE FRANCO-ANAMITE AFFAIRS.

The *Bukha Shimpoo*, commenting on the dark prospects between China and France, says:—"The latest news in the foreign and native papers testifies to the critical situation now obtaining in Annam. In the battle which took place on the 19th ultimo between the French soldiers and the Black Flags, the former were defeated and are now besieged; so they have to suspend operations till reinforcements arrive from France. It is reported that the French Government has telegraphed to the Commander in Tonquin, ordering him to shoot all Chinese soldiers who attempt to enter Annam. It therefore, appears that hostilities have commenced, a fact which renders a peaceful solution of the difficulty between France and China extremely difficult. Public opinion in China appears to be in favour of war, so that, much as Li may desire peace, in the long run it is almost certain that he will have to appeal to arms. Presuming, therefore, that war is inevitable, it would be well for us to consider what effect it would have upon Japan. Morally speaking, war between two nations with both of which we are in treaty is not a matter of congratulation, nor is it desirable when viewed from a political standpoint. But as it is within the province of both parties to fight if they please, we can do nothing in the matter. We would not have taken the trouble to show what effect the war would have on Japan but for its influence on trade. According to International Law the belligerents have a right to prohibit trade in certain articles or to suspend it altogether. It now remains to be seen how China and France will act in this matter. There is, however, no doubt that in case of war commerce will be more or less affected. If it is only of short duration, the injury arising will not be very serious; but if it should be a protracted one, a great change will take place in the demand for and supply of merchandise. For example, coal, sea-products, rice, silk and other articles will rise in value, or, in other words, the demand for them will increase."

Takashima, Karatsu and Miike coals are exported to China in large quantities, where they find a ready sale; and as coal is an article of great importance in warlike operations, Chinese and French merchants will purchase it, thus causing a rise in its price. Again, as beads, amber, awabi and seaweed are easy to transport and are useful provisions, the Chinese will require them; and the price in Saigon and Hongkong, though they are not needed for daily consumption there, will rise. In this case Japanese merchants will export them, and secure large profits. It must also be taken into consideration that tea and silk form an important item in the export trade of China; and as trade will be impeded between China and France, the French must purchase their silk from Japan, although a small portion of the Chinese staple may find its way through English and Italian merchants into France. The importance of the silk trade between China and France may be inferred from the fact that, out of a total export of 10,000,000 of *taels* during the ten months ending the 29th March, 1882, 44,018 *taels* were shipped to France. This being the case, there is no doubt that, although France may obtain a small quantity through foreign merchants, still, if it is not able to deal directly with China, there is a hopeful prospect for Japanese silk; the trade will recover from its dormant condition; and the circulation of money will improve. In fact, however disastrous war may prove to France and China, it will not injure the commerce of Japan but rather benefit it. This is only our prognostication founded on cursory survey of things as they appear. We cannot vouch that it will prove correct, but the past demonstration of the same facts. We are anxious to watch the development of affairs in company with our readers."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, after saying that war between China and France is a possible contingency, proceeds to discuss the situation as follows:—"Should France take possession of Annam, and the Red River, and open up a trade route to Yunnan, it will be one of the greatest events that have taken place in the East for years. On the other hand, if China succeeds in keeping the French out of Annam, she will become a power to be reckoned with, and she can best any of the nations who may be at variance with her and her general policy will be modified. Among the rest, the English will suffer more than anybody else. They have the greatest trade interest in Asia. Look at the dimensions of their commerce in Arabia and Persia. They almost monopolize the commerce with these countries. Turn to the East and see the Indian Empire which is an English possession. Although Portugal, France and Holland possess some territories in Siam, Sumatra, Malacca, the Straits, and the islands out there, still mentioned regions, yet the trade is principally in the hands of the English. Again, in China we find that the English enjoy an almost exclusive monopoly of the commerce of seventeen to eighteen of the twenty-two ports, which are open to foreign trade."

The same cannot be said about the trade in our treaty ports. England has attained to eminence through her commerce. If, therefore, it were to diminish, she would not be able to maintain her present power and wealth. This is the reason why England pays greater attention to Eastern affairs than any other of the nations. Suppose the French take possession of the Red River and establish a trade route to Yunnan, and the adjacent provinces—a great change will take place in the commercial customs which have hitherto been observed there. The English will suffer severely and the French will enrich themselves at their cost. This being the case, it is only natural that the English Government should take precautions against the events which are imminent. Sir Harry Parkes having been appointed Minister to China, there is no doubt he will do his best to protect the interests of his country, and to make him very useful at the juncture. England having great interests at stake, it only remains to be seen whether she will not object to French aggression. Hitherto it has been the rule for France and England to set in concert so far as their common interests were concerned. France takes Annam, and she concedes to England the same 'liberty of trade' as she will herself enjoy. We think not. It would be a mere 'wearing of the lion's mane' without the English (as the French say) 'putting the foot in the English shoe.' England are either to side with China or remain neutral. This being so, England will be compelled to interfere in these affairs which have hitherto assumed a very critical aspect. This trouble seems a disturbing influence which we cannot well describe. If China obtain the victory, it will be followed by her making unpleasant demands upon Japan. On the other hand, if China were defeated, it would lead to unpleasant events taking place in Asia. At any rate it is necessary that we should be prepared for either contingency. The organs of the Liberator, commenting upon these affairs, says:—"Should the complication between France and China culminate in a war, it will be a great misfortune, not only to the belligerents themselves, but to the whole of the continent of Asia. And our country, especially, will feel the shock. When the Chinese are victorious or defeated the war will have a disastrous effect on this country."



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 452.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

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MILL BOARDS. OIL BLOCKS.  
WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.  
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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [340]

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HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**  
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,235,235.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....\$3,885,235.56  
DIRECTORS.  
E. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
Wm. MEYERLING, Esq.  
J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.  
LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.  
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

**THE UNDERWRITERS** have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.**  
Agents,  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [478]

**GENERAL NOTICE.**  
**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**  
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., Chairman.  
LEE YAT LAY, Esq.  
LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.  
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

**MARINE RISKS ON GOODS** taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.  
HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 9, PRINCE STREET.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [501]

## Intimations.

**DE ROGERS HAS REMOVED** to No. 2, DUNDRELL STREET, just in the rear of the Oriental Bank.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [531]

**A CARD.**  
**PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING** can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES AT  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.  
Terms Moderate.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [531]

**CARD.**  
**COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING** can be obtained for MODERATE TERMS.  
Apply to  
**A. L. BARRETT,**  
No. 223, Spring Gardens.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [544]

## Intimations.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 12th day of July, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolution Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 10th day of June, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.  
By Order,  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [490]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M., when Resolutions will be proposed that each of the existing Shares of the Company be Divided into Five Shares of \$100; upon each of which the sum of \$20, shall be credited as paid up, and that the Memorandum and Articles of Association be altered in accordance therewith.  
By Order,  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [491]

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 30th July instant, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**P. A. DA COSTA,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [546]

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE.  
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th instant, inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**P. A. DA COSTA,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [547]

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.  
By Order,  
**W. H. RAY,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [541]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that CERTIFICATES for the present Shares in the Society may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company, in Exchange for Old Certificates or Provisional Scrip.  
By Order,  
**DOUGLAS JONES,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [518]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
A FIRST INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1882 has this day been DECLARED.  
WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st instant.  
By Order of the Board,  
**DOUGLAS JONES,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

**THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.**  
THE List of Applications for SHARES in the above named Company will CLOSE at SHANGHAI, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.  
Shanghai, 4th July, 1883. [540]

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**M. F. VINCENT'S WINE & SPIRIT STORE** and also the "BAKERY" which was formerly at No. 8, Peel Street, has been REMOVED to No. 24, PRINCE CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [516]

**A SITUATION WANTED.**  
BY A SOBER STEADY MAN, who can write a Good Plain Hand, who has had considerable experience in various capacities in China, and who is willing to turn his hand to anything that may be offered him. Good character and testimonials for the last twenty years.  
Apply to  
**A. B. C.**  
Care of Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1883. [525]

**WANTED TO RENT.**  
FOR Two Months during the Summer, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in MACAO. The Price is preferred.  
Send Particulars to  
**C. B. A.**  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

## Intimations.

**"NOVELTY STORE,"**  
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
JUST RECEIVED.  
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK, COMPRISING—  
White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.  
Cotton Trimming Lace.  
"Silk Handkerchief" Border.  
Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.  
"and Black Silk Filice.  
Silk Parasol Cover.  
Cotton Parasol Cover.  
Silk Veil and Scarf.  
Silk Collar and Cuffs.  
Silk Collar Breast Pendant.  
Cotton Collar Breast Pendant.  
Cotton Collar Breast Pendant.  
and Black Silk Necktie.  
Silk Mittens.  
Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.  
Fancy Pendant.  
Plain Chain Necklet.  
Fancy Locket.  
Fancy Bracelet.  
Brooch (Love Knot).  
" (Marguerite).  
" (Slipper).  
" (Shell).  
" (Circular).  
" (Fan).  
" (Lily).  
Earrings to match the above.  
AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.  
**S. MEYERS,**  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [28]

**KELLY & WALSH'S**  
LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.  
**FORTY CENTS EACH.**  
Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.  
Baths and Bathing.  
The Heart and its Functions.  
Health in Schools.  
Exercise and Training.  
The House and its Surroundings.  
Personal Appearance in Health and Disease.  
The Skin and its Troubles.  
Alcohol, its use and abuse.  
Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.  
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.  
Dictionary of Mythology.  
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James Smith.  
Dictionary of English Proverbs.  
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.  
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.  
The Secret of a Clear Head.  
**FORTY CENTS EACH.**  
Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.  
De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium Eater.  
Reasons why we believe the Bible.  
Handy Classical Dictionary.  
Familiar English Quotations.  
Familiar Latin Quotations.  
Familiar French Quotations.  
The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's Guide.  
Moore's Lalla Rookh.  
Handy Book of Synonyms.  
Tourists' French Pronouncing Hand Book.  
The New Testament and the Revised Version.  
Elizabeth; or the Exiles of Siberia.  
Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels.  
Common Mind Troubles.  
The Habitation in Relation to Health.  
Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition.....\$1.00.  
Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.....2.50.  
Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.....1.00.  
A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with.....3.00.  
Index to more than 15,000 words.....1.00.  
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....0.60.  
The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angel.....0.75.  
Etiquette of Good Society.....0.75.

**FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.**  
THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.  
Across Chrysé, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South China Border Lands from Canton to Mandchuria by Archibald R. Colquhoun, with 3 specially prepared Maps, 30 facsimiles of native drawings and 300 Illustrations, 2 vols.....\$12.50.  
Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVIIe au XIXe Siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accompagné d'une Carte.....3.00.  
La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français Sous le Commandement du Lieutenant Dupuis.....0.75.  
La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....7.50.  
**KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.**  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

**W. BREWER.**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED.  
**MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS. NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.**  
CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.  
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap.  
THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, at a Cheaper Rate than can be had down from London.  
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
**NEW BOOKS.**  
A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.  
WATSON'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE, WHO'S WHO?  
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.  
GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.  
LAWN TENNIS SETS.  
CRICKET.  
SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANDE."  
SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND MARKERS.  
BEZIQUE.  
**W. BREWER,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

**SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.**  
**SAYLE & CO.**  
WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENLEARN."  
VERY FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.  
NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.  
White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—A New White Dress Material.  
COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.  
POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmere and delaines for summer dressing gowns.  
A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.  
French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.  
An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.  
Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.  
Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.  
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.  
A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTS. A few Specialties in BOOKS.  
SEWING MACHINES in all the leading makes, &c., &c., &c.  
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.  
**SAYLE & CO.**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [549]

**FOR SALE.**  
**WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS**  
No. 10 to 12.  
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8 to 12 oz.  
U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 24 inches wide.  
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.  
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, & 8 fold.  
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.  
**WILLIAM DOLAN,**  
27, PRINCE CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [503]

**FOR SALE.**  
E.C.S.S. "YORKSHIRE" AND CONNECTING STEAMERS FROM OPORTO.  
A SMALL INVOICE OF GUEDDES WINE, WELL KNOWN NAVEIRA'S PORT WINE.  
Apply to  
**F. J. V. JORGE,**  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [560]

## Shipping.

**STEAMERS.**  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.  
**THE Steamship**  
"CRYSTAL."  
Captain R. A. Darling, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at THREE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [539]

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
**THE Company's Steamship**  
"ESMERALDA."  
Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [548]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
**THE Spanish Steamer**  
"DON JUAN."  
Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BRANDAO & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [549]

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
**THE Steamship**  
"BENLARIQ."  
Captain Clarke, expected here on or about the 17th instant, will have immediate despatch.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1883. [523]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
**THE Steamship**  
"BENVENUE."  
Captain Potter, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1883. [520]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**  
**THE Steamship**  
"AMERIQUE."  
Jouve, Commander, will sail on or about the 18th July, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.  
The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.  
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special facilities to Shippers.  
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.  
FARES 1st CLASS, 2nd CLASS.  
Hongkong to Marseilles \$300 \$240.  
RETURN TICKETS are now Granted by the Steamers of this Line available for the undermentioned periods, to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.  
6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.  
12 ".....560.....445.  
Special rates are arranged for families.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [505]

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
FOR NEW YORK.  
**THE American Ship**  
"RESOLUTE."  
Nickels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1883. [477]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
**THE 3/4 L. I. American Ship**  
"MCLAURIN."  
Little, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1883. [495]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
**THE 3/4 L. I. American Bark**  
"ADOLPH OBRIG."  
Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [454]

**AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.**  
**DAVID CORRAR & SONS,**  
MERCHANTS, NAPIER.  
NAPY BOTTLED CANVAS.  
CLOTH.  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [560]

## Mails.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
**THE U.S. Mail Steamship**  
"CITY OF PEKING,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.  
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.  
RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.  
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 23rd July. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.  
**F. E. FOSTER,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [1]

**Consignees.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.  
**THE Steamship**  
"CRYSTAL,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 9th inst., will be landed, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 10th instant.  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [532]

**To be Let.**  
TO LET.  
FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R.B. Lot 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.  
For all information, apply to  
**BIRD & PALMER.**  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [397]

**TO LET.**  
**HOUSE No. 31, MOSQUE JUNCTION.**  
Apply to  
**A. F. PEREIRA,**  
No. 1, Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [545]

**TO LET.**  
**FURNISHED ROOMS** in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.  
Private Family.  
For Particulars, apply to  
**M. A.**  
Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

**TO LET.**  
**ON PIEDDAR'S HILL, WITH LAND, TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.**  
COOL AND AIRY.  
For Particulars, apply to  
**X.**  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

**TO BE LET.**  
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).  
**FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED ROOMS** suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, PRINCE CENTRAL, corner of Pottinger Street.  
Apply on the Premises.  
**F. VINCENT,**  
24, PRINCE CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [527]

**TO LET.**  
**A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)** with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on and immediate possession can be had.  
For Particulars apply to  
**D. NOWROJEE,**  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [518]

**TO LET.**  
**N. O. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE**  
OLD BAILEY STREET.  
GRAHAM STREET (near corner of N. H. N. ROAD).  
6 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Gladly accepted by FINEST MAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
Apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1883.